



THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Terms—\$5 in advance, and of the year \$20.
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

Falsehood in High Places.

It is humiliating to an American citizen to read the following statement of facts. What is the country coming to, when open, barefaced and palpable falsehood is resorted to by a man so high in office as Felix Grundy, to injure the people, in basely slandering a candidate for the Presidency. It is perhaps, well for the cause of truth, that this party slung as to "Harrison's thinking Committee," at length assumed a responsible and tangible shape. In the mouth of FELIX GRUNDY, a member of the Cabinet, upon his own tongue, it is stamped with the seal of falsehood, and now Mr. Grundy is conspicuously pictured before the world as a base calumniator. His word is proved to be "utterly FALSE, FALSE in the general, and FALSE in the detail, FALSE in the substance and spirit of the whole charge, and FALSE in each particular allegation."

If this slander is false in the mouth of Mr. Grundy, how is it in the columns of a hundred presses and upon the lips of a score of puppet politicians? Is there honesty enough in the Van Buren ranks to answer?

We ask the people to read the following trial conviction and sentence of the Attorney General of the United States.

In pursuance of a call signed by sixty-eight of the most respected and intelligent citizens of Cincinnati, a very large and highly respectable meeting was convened at the Court House last evening, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

WILLIAM NEFF, President.
ISAAC G. BURNETT, 1st Vice President.
ANTHONY HARKNESS, 2d Vice President.
THOMPSON NEAVE, 3d Vice President.
Adam N. Riddle, Secretary.
Chas. Schmidt, Secretary.

The Secretary then read the call of the meeting as follows:

PUBLIC MEETING.

"The undersigned, feeling in common with their fellow citizens of Cincinnati, indignant at the base slander uttered by Felix Grundy, against their venerated countryman General W. H. HARRISON, in a speech delivered by him before the Baltimore Van Buren Convention, and observing that the same was delivered in the presence of Judge BURKE, who was appealed to for its truth, and who has since, failed or refused to sanction or to repeat the same, respectfully request a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, at the Court House, on Tuesday Evening, June 2d, at half past seven o'clock, to place the seal of public condemnation on the author of this notorious and nefarious falsehood."

John Reeves, Esq. then read the following statement of a conversation between himself and Wm. Burke Esq., Post master of this city.

In a conversation which took place between Judge Burke and myself, in presence of other gentlemen, relative to the declaration made by Senator Grundy against General Harrison, at the Baltimore Convention, in which Mr. Grundy announced that Mr. Burke, Post Master at Cincinnati, was then present, and that he intended to call upon him before he left, to attest the truth of his statement, &c.

Judge Burke observed that Mr. Grundy did not call upon him, and that no opportunity was offered him to make any statement on the subject, which would have been considered in order, and to be plain in the matter, he never knew any committee attending General Harrison to the Post Office, or authorized to receive his letters, or who did receive them; and that General Harrison's letters were delivered in the same manner as letters of other gentlemen. And that he had made no communication of a different import to Mr. Grundy, and he considered the issue exclusively between the friends of General Harrison and Mr. Grundy, and if they would confer with him, and were not satisfied, then he would reply himself.

We, the undersigned, being present when the above conversation took place between Judge Burke and Mr. Reeves, believe it to be substantially true.

JOHN REEVES.
GEORGE CARLISLE.
JOHN L. AVERY.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the statement submitted to the meeting be referred to a Committee of five, with instructions to report resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting in regard to the charges made against General W. H. Harrison by Felix Grundy.

The chair appointed Messrs. John P. Foote, James Foster, John Wood, A. L. Voorhees, and S. P. Chase, to act as that Committee. The Committee after retiring, came in and reported the following resolutions which, after having been submitted to the meeting and fully considered, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we regard as the most precious of our country's treasures, the bright reputations of her faithful sons; and as among the most sacred duties of American citizens, that of repelling unwarranted assaults upon their characters.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that some of the political opponents of Gen. Wm. HARRISON have attempted to rob him of his just place in the affections of his countrymen, by slanders, as base as they are groundless.

Resolved, That we especially regret that an individual, himself holding in the councils of his country a seat so elevated as that of Felix Grundy, should so far forget the decorum proper to his station, the reverence due to truth, and the honor due to age, patriotism, proved ability, tried trustworthiness, long public service and devoted public spirit, as to become the endorser and retailer of a miserable slander, which should have been suffered to lie, loathed of all the honest and the good, in the sewer where it had its origin.

Resolved, That we all know General W. H. HARRISON; many of us have known him for years, and some of us have been intimately associated with him in various private and public relations; and we know that the statement originated in the rankness of party excitement and deliberately repeated and endorsed by FELIX GRUNDY, which represents our venerated fellow citizen and neighbor as under the charge of a committee, confidential or otherwise, who will not let him have the use of pen, ink and paper; who will not let him write or write for him, who attend him to the Post Office when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none but such as they are willing that he should receive; and who open all his letters for him, and, when there is nothing to be said in reply, answer them, but when there is to do answer them at all," is utterly false, false in the general, and false in the detail; false in the substance and spirit of the whole charge, and false in each particular allegation.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the occasion of this meeting we nevertheless embrace with pleasure this opportunity of publicly testifying our confidence in HIM whose valor and prudence defended and guard the infant settlements of the West, whose forecast and statesmanship placed a home and a freehold within the reach of every hardy pioneer; who retains in his age the simplicity, generosity, integrity, and disinterestedness of his youth; who is as ready and as able, now as heretofore, to serve his country in the field, the Senate or the Cabinet; and who, while he never forgets a friend never insults or maligns an enemy.

During the progress of the proceedings Messrs O. T. Fishback, David Griffin, Adam N. Riddle and others addressed the meeting.

On motion it was
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city; after which the meeting adjourned.

WM. NEFF, President.

ADAM N. RIDDLE, Secretary.

NOTE.—The statement of Mr. Reeves was submitted to Judge Burke, and approved by him as correct.

Forgery!—Base Forgery!

The annals of political prostitution and crime scarcely present a parallel with the following treacherous and shameless corruption.

This rascally "Circular" is now going the rounds, assisted by the dishonest men of the party—those who will lie for gain, for we are far from charging the crime upon the great mass of the men of the Van Buren party. But we ask the people—we ask the whigs—we ask the honest men of the spoils party to read the following, and see the means resorted to by the wire-working politicians, the hired men of the political operatives, to deceive them in this important matter affecting their rights.

Read the following "Circular" and the appended "Card".

CIRCULAR.

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

The times call for decided and energetic action. The crisis has arrived when we MUST have relief. No halfway measures will answer our purpose now. The Vandals must be driven from the capital at all hazards.—The end to be accomplished will justify the resort to ANY means within our power; for we stand upon the abyss of destruction, to which we have been hurried by the mad schemes of the present dominant party. We must make one last desperate effort more to save our country, or we are lost irretrievably and forever.

Union and concert of action are essential to the success of the Democratic Harrison cause. We cannot rely upon reason and argument to convince the great mass of the people of their political errors; But they must be reached through their sufferings. And more especially is this the case with the Germans. Accustomed, in their own country, to look to the government as the dispenser of good and of evil—of prosperity and adversity, we must charge home unceasingly upon the administration all the embarrassments and pecuniary difficulties of the country—the fall in the price of produce, and proclaim continually that, as soon as General Harrison is elected, all will be prosperous—trade flourishing—commerce reviving—high prices for wheat—and this numerous, but ignorant class, will be induced to aid in putting down the administration, from their cupidity, if nothing else.

The next class upon which we can operate, is the journeymen mechanics and laboring men. Fortunately for us, our party possesses the power of making money scarce, and the means of giving employment, or withholding it. The capital and the command of the country is in our hands. This power alone, if judiciously used, will give us Ohio, and secure the election of Gen. Harrison. The journeyman mechanic, from the nature of his employment, possesses but little independence of mind, and, rather than lose his situation, will generally conform to the wishes of his employers in political matters. This course has heretofore been successfully pursued in other parts of the country, and if commenced soon in this state, and cautiously persevered in until election, will bring thousands to the standard of Harrisonian democracy, or compel those who are obstinate to seek employment elsewhere, and thus lose their residence and their vote. The reasons assigned for all this must be the prostration of business by the mischievous acts of the administration.

The time for argument has indeed gone by. The passion and prejudices of the people must be applied to. This alone can rouse them from the fatal slumber into which they have been lulled by the siren song of locofoco democracy. Sympathy for the wronged is a powerful chord in the human heart when properly touched; and, when aroused for the war-worn veteran who heads our ranks, will sweep over the land with a resistless force. This should be seen to. Calumnies the most vile and revolting set afloat against the old General, charged to the locofocos, and rebutted with indignation by our party, would produce an astonishing effect. This has been done to some extent, but not enough. Effigies, clothed in petticoats and hung up by the road side, would do much good in the same way. Making the locos call him a coward and a grumpy, and assert that he never was in a battle, will arouse the indignation of his old soldiers. Stories of Gen. Harrison's benevolence and kindness to orphans and decrepit old men, invented and circulated far and wide, would effect a great deal.

On the other hand, continually charge Mr. Van Buren with being a federalist—with opposition to the war, and to the extension of the right of suffrage—with his extravagant expenditures of the public money—his gold plates, knives and forks—his English coach and his English livery. The standing army will be a powerful weapon with the lower and intangible cry of corruption—corruption. The post office department is a fine field for this. Never stop to bandy proof with out opponents, but keep them on the defence. Proclaim changes in every quarter, but be very careful in stating names.

Davis' speech on the reduction of the wages of labor by the administration, if kept before the public, will have immense effect with those who are not accustomed to investigate political matters.—The defaulters, if artfully paraded before the public eye, will have great influence over the minds of the timid and wavering.

We have everything to gain, and nothing to lose in the present contest. Things cannot be any worse; and the American people will bless us in all after times, if we, can by any means, rid the country of the present corrupt and corrupting dynasty. With this end in view, we respectfully submit the above suggestions for your consideration, relying upon your prudence and devotion to the cause for their judicious application.

By order of the Central Committee,
ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman.
COLUMBUS, May 19, 1840.

A DART.

The Harrison and Reform State Central Committee have learned that a printed Circular, purporting to have been issued by said Committee, headed,

"CIRCULAR:—(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL)."

Signed and dated, as follows:

By order of the Central Committee.

"ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman.

"Columbus, May 19, 1840."

has been forwarded by mail, to persons in various parts of the State, through the Post Office, in this city. This pretended Circular was never seen nor heard of by any member of the Committee until a copy was forwarded to us, from Dayton; and we, the members of the Committee, now in Columbus, declare it to be a base forgery.

ALFRED KELLEY,
N. M. MILLER,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
LEWIS HEYL,
LYNE STARLING, Jr.,
ROBERT NEIL.

Columbus, May 29, 1840.

Some show of Honesty.

The following is from a Van Buren paper in Pennsylvania, and shows that there is some common honesty in the party's ranks yet.

"To traduce and slander the character, as is too often attempted, of a GREAT and GOOD MAN, such as Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, who is not to be denied, has rendered eminent services in the 'field of battle,' and in the Councils of the Nation, is not only uncourteous and disgraceful, but it is an open insult to the good sense of that portion of the American people who have named him as their candidate. If we cannot defeat his election without resort to such means, we hope we never shall with their aid.—Therefore, while we control this journal, no such means of political warfare shall ever find place in its columns."

COLUMBUS, May 29, 1840.

CONSUMMATE HYPOCRISY.

The reasons given by Amos Kendall, for his resignation, are about as sincere as those he assigned for dismissing all newspapers and political publications from his office when became fourth auditor. He then declared that he had abandoned politics, yet at the very time was engaged in writing for the Albany Argus and the Globe, besides dictating to other partisan editors, in different parts of the Union; as fully appeared by his own letters, published by Simpson, the editor of the Pennsylvaniaian.—The whine about poverty, in his eleemosynary letter, is one of the most contemptible pieces of hypocrisy that has yet disgraced the career of this bold bad man. He declares that he is "under the necessity" of resorting to private employments in order to meet the "current expenses" of his family. Now we are authorized to state, and our authority is of the most unquestionable character, that Mr. Kendall owns, either the whole or a considerable part of a farm of 660 acres of improved land, in Sangamon county, Illinois, worth about \$10,000, deeded to him by Dr. Barrit of that State. That he also owns a large estate, which once be-

longed to Col. Muddick, with a toll bridge on one of the Principle roads in Illinois, and in the county, at the Irish Grove one other fine farm, with other landed property. That he is also the proprietor of farms in the counties of Edgar and Vermillion, Illinois—and that it has been published that he has others in Indiana. No one in this city who knows any thing of the circumstances, doubts that he is or was interested in the grand scheme, consummated under Major T. P. Moore of Kentucky, to purchase for a valuable consideration, the Indian reserves in Mississippi. By this operation, it is said he has netted fifty thousand dollars.

It will be seen that part of our statement is published as fact and part as rumor. The former portion can be established, if Mr. Kendall will deny its accuracy through the columns of the EXTRA GLOBE, or through any other public medium; and in order that the allegations may be sure to meet his eye the Madisonian will perhaps be kind enough to republish this article. We ask our readers to look at these facts, which we boldly state cannot in any substantial point be shaken, and then to compare them with Mr. Kendall's letter of resignation. We could write nothing by way of comment on such a comparison, which their own disgust will not suggest.

N. Y. Times.

ANECDOTE OF THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

A gentleman who had this anecdote from the lips of the late General Tipton himself, has been so kind as to commit it to writing for our use:—Richm. (Va.) Yeoman.

During the late Presidential canvass, the military claims of General Harrison were freely canvassed and some of his opponents did not scruple to charge him with a want of courage. The late General Tipton, of the United States Senate, who had served as an ensign at the battle of Tippecanoe, was asked by a friend, "what think you, of General Harrison's courage?" He replied, "I think him as brave a man as ever lived—no man could have behaved with more true courage than he did—while the engagement was hottest, and when the bullets flew thickest, he was to be seen speaking in his ordinary tone, and giving commands with the greatest precision.

"The company to which I belonged," said General Tipton, "went into action eighty strong, and only twenty survived—the firing upon us was most tremendous. After the General had made his arrangements for repelling the attack, of the Indians at other points, he rode up to where I was, and made the following inquiries: 'Where's your Captain?' 'He is dead, sir.' 'Where is the first or second Lieutenant?' 'They are both dead,' was the reply. 'Well, where is the Ensign?' 'He stands before you, General.' 'Well, my brave fellow,' said Harrison, 'hold your ground for five minutes longer, and all will be safe.' In fifteen minutes the enemy was repulsed on all sides. Tipton gallantly led on his few remaining comrades to the charge, and victory perched upon the American banner.

As an evidence of Harrison's coolness in the midst of danger, Gen. Tipton stated, that at the moment the conversation ended between himself and General Harrison, and as the horse on which was mounted his aid, the late Gen. Tylor, of Ind., was in the act of turning, a rifle ball pierced him through the body and brought him to the ground, catching his rider's leg under him. It was a favorite black horse of the General's, and he exclaimed, 'Ah, is my gallant old black gone? Well, rise and mount again, for we have no time to mourn the loss of a horse, when so many brave men are exposed to a similar fate'—and having remounted his aid, he dashed into the midst of the danger. In a few minutes the battle was over.

VIRGINIA.—A gentleman from the Old Dominion assures us, that there cannot be a loco foco in the State found, who will bet that the electoral vote of Virginia will be given to Mr. Van Buren.—Cincinnati 24th mo.



"The above is a picture of our free institutions as illustrated in the different branches of business forming the great connecting chain which binds our Republic together. The 'UNION OF THE STATES'—THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE AMERICAN FLAG—THE HARBOR, THE FLOOM, AND THE WORKSHOP—are all subjects which form the glory & honor of our country."

YAZOO CITY.

Friday, June 26, 1840.

J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union—Wise.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, of Vicksburg,

THOMAS J. WOOD, of Pontiac,

HENRY DICKERSON, of Lowndes,

T. JONES STEWARD, of Amite.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From the present time (6th) NO NAME WILL BE ENTERED UPON OUR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, UNLESS THE AMOUNT OF ONE YEAR'S DUES IS PAID IN ADVANCE. When persons unacquainted with our terms shall desire our paper, one number will be sent them, and no more until our terms be complied with.

To Delinquents.

We most respectfully request all those indebted to us for subscription, advertising, &c., to make immediate payment, as we cannot work for nothing and find ourselves any longer. Those indebted to us, can make payment of their dues in Commercial Bank of this place, Agricultural, Planters' Bank or Commercial Bank of Natchez Post Notes until the 20th day of July next, after which time suit will be instituted against all delinquents, and nothing received but par funds. We hope that those indebted will immediately comply with the above request.

To Tippecanoe Clubs,

WHIG ASSOCIATIONS AND ALL GOOD WHIGS IN MISSISSIPPI.

We propose to furnish the WHIG from this time to the Presidential Election, at the low price of seven copies for ten dollars. Orders to be for not less than seven copies.

We think that individuals and committees or associations, can distribute a large quantity of publications among the people if the proper exertion be used. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

Fourth of July Barbecue.

We are requested to state, that a BARBACUE will be given by the citizens of Sartoria and its vicinity, on the ensuing fourth or July, at which, the citizens of the county are generally requested to attend.

Another Whig Gathering.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of a whig meeting, held a few miles from Benton, on the 13th inst. The resolutions passed at the meeting are couched in strong and decisive language, and the whole proceedings give assurance of the zeal of the whigs on Big Black.

Cause and Effect.

We are told by the Richmond Enquirer, that 'great harm' has been done in Virginia by the distribution, through the State, of the Life of Harrison. Yes, readers; the distribution of Harrison's Life does great harm, and this is one of the reasons put down by the loco-foco press thereabouts, why the people of Virginia happened to vote in such torrents against the office-holders party. Forsooth, Harrison's Life had been distributed, which done them 'great harm'.

What! how much of the same kind of 'harm' can we do in Mississippi by the same means! Can we circulate Harrison's Life throughout this State so as to turn it upside down in the same way that it did the old Dominion! Can we distribute the same document amongs; this people here to such an extent as to produce so much 'harm' that the people will vote for the old soldier, he who is nothing but a farmer in preference to a more genteel man who wears starch and ruffles! Whigs of Yazoo, go to work and see how much 'harm' you can do (to the office-holders party) by the circulation of Harrison's Life; we have plenty in pamphlet form—come, and get of them "without money and without price."

Mississippi Enterprise—Silk Growing.

We received by last mail, from Mrs. R. H. Conner, of Oxford, as beautiful a skein of white sewing silk as we ever saw, and we have the testimony of several female friends that it is a first rate article—the manufacture of the above mentioned lady. We take much pleasure in recording such an interesting fact.

Large drafts upon Credulity.

The ultra Van Burenites declare that Gen. Harrison is in favor of 'enslaving white men who are too poor to pay their debts.' And also that he is in favor of procuring, by legislation, the immediate freedom of slaves that are lawfully held as property.

This seems to us to be drawing upon human credulity with some considerable degree of liberality.

few more small signs of the Times. Letter received by us from our respected friend, Judge Gibbs, on his way to Nashville on board the steamboat Chester, gives us the political complexion of the passengers and officers on that boat.—Result of the poll as follows:

Harrison, 53. Van Buren, 2.

We have also the state of the polls on board the steamboat Monsoon, on her last trip up, which has been handed us by a gentleman from Benton, which are as follows:

Harrison, 57. Van Buren, 11.

And also of the Sultana on her last trip down:

Harrison, 46. Van Buren, none.

These we know are only small premonitory symptoms.

VIRGINIA.

Facts are sometimes counterbalanced by cyphering. Some newspaper folks are great cyphers. But if the spoils party can figure out consolation from the facts stated below in respect to Virginia, then they are welcome to all the benefits of their skill.

In the late election there were candidates on each side, which would show the popular vote, in only 78 counties. In these counties, in 1836, there was a Van Buren majority of 4,608. Now there is a whig majority of 3,829, which shows, according to our cyphering a whig gain of 8,491. So much for these seventy-eight counties. In the remaining counties and cities in 1836, the Van Buren majority was 1,865. So that if we count no gain whatever in those counties but make the present estimate from the vote of '36, we still have a majority of 1,865.

This calculation is all the Van Buren men pretend to claim and certainly more than they are entitled to, for in the fall we may look for as large a gain in those counties as in any other part of the State. If this were allowed our present majority would be upwards of 5,000.

Virginia cannot possibly be otherwise than safe by a 5 to 10,000.

This is from a comment upon the Virginia idea of the charge of abolitionism against Gen. Harrison.

Amos Kendall's Proclamation.

The following circular from the Ex-Post Master General is, in our humble opinion, evidence of the most open barefaced and unblushing corruption that we have yet seen.

It is true that in point of legal fact, Mr. Kendall has not the bestowal of office. But it is also very true, that for many years past he has been one of the confidential advisers of the president, and has had the power of bestowing or withholding thirty-thousand lucrative offices. He left the office of Post Master General for his health, and the next day enters the Globe office as editor of the "Extra" of that beautiful print, and the following circular was despatched to every Post Master and partisan in the whole Union. We do not complain of this. But we do complain of the pledge to place or retain in office and otherwise reward the 'true hearted' who would be most industrious in circulating the Extra Globe. We defy any candid man to construe his language in any other way than this. He will "take care that they have no cause to repent their exertions!" The "true hearted" have the pledge of Amos Kendall that their exertions in circulating the Globe shall be rewarded. We ask our readers to look at the latter clause of Kendall's letter and carefully translate it into English, and say if it is not a plain, well understood offer of a bribe! And not only a bribe from him, but a pledge that he will take care that the government shall furnish the bribe either in office or money! Is it intended to mean any thing else than, and does it mean any thing else, than this? If the people will sustain this kind and this degree of corruption, they can do it. We will believe it when we see it. Every Post Master in the United States, with the exception of our friend Dick Keys and a few other honest men, is the agent of the Extra Globe, & with the confidential belief that Kendall will perform the pledge on his part, they are in the indefatigable exercise of their "exertions" in rendering it assistance, which they do not expect to "have cause to repent!"

WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1840.

Dear Sir—Having embarked, with consciousness of right and hearty good will, in defence of the administration, of which I formed a part, I earnestly invoke your assistance in rendering my efforts effective, by disseminating the enclosed address, and obtaining subscribers to the Extra Globe through out your region of country.

Every Farmer, Mechanic, and Workingman should have one, and if they cannot well spare a dollar each, two or more should unite together to take one.

Stimulated by an enthusiastic devotion to the pure principle of democracy, and by the arduous efforts now making to conquer them, and to extinguish forever the beacon-light which our beloved country is holding up to mankind, I shall endeavor to take care that the true-hearted men who may aid me in reaching the minds of an honest people, shall have no cause to repent their exertions.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

AMOS KENDALL.

Impudence.

The greatest impudence which we ever saw exhibited by the use of language is this: General Harrison who is well known to be the tried friend and able supporter of the Constitutional rights of the South upon the subject of their slave population, is sneered at by a part of the Van Buren press, as being favorable to the schemes of the abolitionists! And a Van Buren committee of Pennsylvania, in making a political "address to the people of the United States," say "that Harrison ought to be condemned because he is charged with abolitionism!" For, say they, "it is enough that he is suspected in this important particular."